Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Sagina apetala are not rare along the roadside, the latter usually accompanied by *Tissa rubra.* On the dry knolls *Liatris scariosa* is rather common. Here and there are clumps of *Triodia seslerioides,* but usually near the shore.

The brackish marshes furnish a long list of plants, only a few of which can be mentioned here. Among them are *Liparis Lœselii,* (rare in only a single swamp, so far as known), and *Utricularia clandestina,* which is common but not often found in flower. It forms mats on the mud in the bogs, or, in one case, on the surface of a shallow fresh pond. Other characteristic inhabitants are *Œnothera fruticosa, Poterium Canadense,* and in the salt meadows, *Gerardia maritima, Pluchea camphorata* and *Samolus Valerandi,* var. *floribundus,* with here and there *Salicornia mucronata.* On the borders of one marsh a single specimen of *Habenaria ciliaris* was found, and *Cnicus spinosissimus* is an occasional find.

In Stratford *Hibiscus Moscheutos* is abundant, and on the sandy shore of a brackish pond *Sabbatia stellaris, Aster tenuifolius* and *A. subulatus* are common.

Tissa marina is a common beach plant, and on the sand at Black Rock grows *Diodia teres,* with *Polygonum articulatum, Triplasis purpurea, Aristida tuberculosa, Salicornia herbacea, S. ambigua,* and other characteristic beach plants. *Scirpus pungens* is present in two forms, well-marked by habit, though the writer has been unable to detect any difference in fruit. One is much stouter than the other, and forms much larger spikes, several in a cluster, while the other has one small one and looks quite different.

The list given above might be indefinitely extended, but these are the most important finds. Of those mentioned several are not recorded in the Manual as occurring in New England.

New California Plants.

By S. B. Parish.

PSORALEA RIGIDA.—Erect, 1–2 ft. high, viscid above and sparsely villous with short black and white hairs intermingled; leaves pinnately 3-foliate, on inch long petioles; leaflets as long, ovate-lanceolate, glabrous and rigid; stipules lanceolate; peduncles shorter than the leaves, bearing a globose head, inch high, twenty-flowered; bracts shorter than the flowers, lanceolata, deciduous; calyx two-thirds length of the corolla, its teeth acuminate, the lower twice the length of the upper; corolla 8 lines long, whitish or ochroleucous, the keel with a large purple spot at the apex; petals very long-clawed; the tenth stamen free one-third its length; ovary densely villous; pod one-fourth inch long, not wrinkled, closely conformed to the shining dark seed.

Dry hills, Oak Grove, San Diego Co., June, 1882. (Parish 643).

OPUNTIA BERNARDINA, Engelm. in herb.

Loosely branched shrub, 2–4 ft. high, several-stemmed from the base; joints cylindrical, 3-12 inches long, with a slight scurfy pubescence, never deciduous; tubercles of the younger joints oblong and very prominent, shorter and less marked on the older; spines yellow, ¼-1 inch long, one or two usually longer and stouter than the others; flowers in a dense cluster at the ends of the previons year's joints; inner segments of the perianth yellow, outer greenish, or dull red; fruit ovate, less than an inch long, deeply umbilicate, the tubercles bearing a single short spine, becoming at length dry, and only then deciduous, usually fertile, but few-seeded; seed flat, one-fourth inch in diameter, the rhaphe channeled.

Dry hills and mesas from the Coast Range to the San Bernardino Mts., in the San Jacinto and San Bernardino Valleys.

This is the only Cylindropuntia in the region indicated, and apparently does not extend to the coast region or the deserts. Specimens distributed by the National Herbarium, ticketed "New Mexico, Geo. R. Vasey, February, 1881," were probably collected in Southern California, where Mr. Vasey was at that date.

O. basilaris, E. & B., var RAMOSA. Spreading, and the joints freely branching above; joints and fruit glabrous; otherwise as in the species.

Dry washes and gravelly benches of the Colorado and Mojave deserts, and occasionally in the less arid regions; dry ridges, 7000 ft. alt., on the northern side of the San Bernardino Mts., near Bear Valley; San Mateo Pass; San Jacinto Plains as far as

Box Springs; Temecula; Coast Range at least to the Santa Margarita River.

This variety is the common form of the species in Southern California; only near the summit of the Cajon Pass have I seen plants basilar branched as defined by Engelmann and figured in Pac. R. R. Rept., iv. t., 13 f. 5.

GILIA (DACTYLOPHYLLUM) MACULATA.

Inch high, diffusly branched from the base, sparsely pubescent; leaves entire, two lines long, broadly linear, thick and strongly carinate, obtuse, acerose; earlier flowers nearly sessile in the lower forks, later ones crowded above; calyx-lobes nearly equal, much like the leaves, but with a narrow hyaline margin, ciliate; the narrowly campanulate tube of the corolla not exceeding the calyx, the limb rotate, 2 lines wide; filaments inserted on the base of the tube; anthers exserted; seeds few.

Borders of the Colorado desert, at Agua Caliente, San Diego Co. W. G. Wright.

Near *G. demissa*, Gray, from which it differs in its entire leaves, obtuse and ciliate calyx-lobes, narrower corolla, and exserted anthers.

Varieties of Ranunculus abortivus, L.

In the list of Plants of Arkansas, by John C. Brannar and F. V. Coville, (Ark. Geol. Survey, Vol. iv. p. 155), we find recorded three varieties of *Ranunculus abortivus;* viz., *grandiflorus*, Engelm., *Harveyi*, Gray, and *micranthus* (Nutt.), Gray. Two of these are credited to the writer and the third, though not credited, was also collected by him. It may be interesting to botanists to know that the varieties *grandiflorus*, Engelm., and *Harveyi*, Gray, are the same form, specimens having been sent to Drs. Gray and Engelm. and independently named by them. The first appearance of this form in print, so far as the writer knows, was in "Patterson's Check List," as *R. abortivus*, var. *Harveyi*, Gray. Specimens were sent to both about the same time, but so far as I can remember to Dr. Gray *first*. The writer had some correspondence about this form with Dr. Watson, thinking it must be a distinct species from *R. abortivus*, an opinion he is still inclined to hold from a knowledge of the plant in the field. It